

Disparity of Household Expenditure on School Education in India: A Comparative Analysis

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4.1. Introduction

The Kothari Commission report in 1966 was the first to make an attempt regarding the importance of public investment in education and also made an attempt to quantify the level of investment to achieve the target of universalization of education by 1986. There has been a growing concern among countries to study the nature and dimensions of inequalities across countries as well as within countries (Atkinson, 2015; Stiglitz, 2012; Piketty, 2014; Milanovic, 2016). The United Nations also included reduction of inequality as one of the Sustainable Development Goals. As education plays an important role in the development of a society and a country's economy, public provisioning of education is regarded as an effective and crucial strategy for ensuring inclusive education. India is one of the developing countries of the world with the feature of "unity in diversity". Indian education system after Independence has expanded in terms of educational institutions, enrollment, diversified courses, teachers and other physical facilities. The country has also made substantial gains in health and education outcomes in the last few decades (Desai et.al, 2008).

In spite of all these tremendous achievement over years, the education system in India is pestered with a lot of problems. One of the serious problems of Indian education system is increasing inequality of education. The primary problem of Indian education centers on qualitative and quantitative aspects of education and there is no uniformity in the education system. Every state has different education system imparting education in regional language and English. The present education system is exam- oriented or rote learning. Inequality of education is found not only in the state level but in between rural and urban areas.

There are differences in economic development among the major states of India. Some states are economically advanced and some are backward and even within some states some regions are advanced and some are backward. This co-existence of advanced and backward states and advanced and backward regions within each state is known as regional disparity or regional inequality or regional imbalance. Inequalities are divided into monetary inequality (with respect to consumption, income and wealth) and non-monetary inequality (with respect to health and education). There are differences across social groups, states and rural urban areas showing that there are wider differences in opportunity to access basic services. The differences across states are also regarded as an important source of rising inequality and the regional inequalities are also increasing (Desai et.al, 2008).

All India Educational Survey shows that schools in rural areas and schools in city's slums lack proper basic facilities. The study shows that there is glaring inequalities in India with dualistic education system. The country with tremendous achievement in educational institutions and other quantitative aspects of education on the one hand and not achieving or attaining improvement in all the aspects of quality of schooling. The school education system in India is the largest in the world meeting the needs of over 260 million young people each year. Indian school education system is jointly managed by the national and state levels (Kochar, 2007). Many initiatives have been undertaken from time to time to improve access to quality schooling particularly for the economically and socially disadvantaged sections of the society.

India, with over 1.5 million schools, over 8.7 million primary and secondary teachers and more than 260 million enrollments, is the most complex education system in the world. India is demographically one of the youngest countries in the

world and is regarded as the country at the peak of its demand for educational provision. According to the 2011 census, the national literacy rate is estimated as 74 per cent and Kerala with the highest 94% and Bihar with 64%. Uttar Pradesh is most populous state with 17% of the country's population. The literacy rate in Bihar is too low due to high rural population suggesting a high correlation between literacy rate and population. There are differences in terms of literacy rates, enrollment, attendance ratios, and expenditure on education and learning outcome within the country. These factors or areas are to be studied in detail to study the disparity of school education in India (Kochar, 2001).

4.2. Enrollment in India

The access to schooling can be measured by school enrollment which is the count of the number of children who have registered with all schools in a nation. India attained universal enrollment at the elementary level (class I-VII) but the enrollment falls consistently with successive levels of education. India's enrollment rate in primary education (I-V) is comparable to that of the developed countries of the world. However it falls behind these countries after Std VI. Enrollment at the higher education level and even at the school level in secondary and senior secondary levels is also low. In India, nearly 226 million children are enrolled in schools and of which 90 million are attending 75000 private schools across the country.

4.2.1. Gross Enrollment Ratio

School enrollment is an important factor in determining the access to schooling and it plays a very important role in bringing about more educational opportunities to the people of the nation. Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) of school education in India in the year (2014-15) and 2016-16 is being compared in the Table 4.3. The enrollment of SC, ST and all categories are shown in the Table 4.4. Compared to 2014-15, the enrollment of all categories of people is low in 2015-16. At the primary level, the enrollment rate of females is commendable. In the case of upper primary and secondary levels also female enrollment is good. The enrollment rate at upper primary and secondary levels also increased during these years. The enrollment at the elementary level also showed a mild increase.

At senior secondary levels enrollment rate falls compared to other levels of education and at the higher education level it falls considerably. The enrollment at the

primary level are comparatively higher than that of higher levels of school education and higher education is mainly due to the tremendous achievement of Universalization of Elementary education (UEE) which helps to bring about more educational access and equality in opportunity in the education sector. Enrollment in India by educational level in the years 2014 and 2015 is given in the Table 4.3. Enrollment at the primary and upper primary levels is comparatively high than secondary and higher than secondary levels. In total, the enrollment at all levels of education did not bring much progress.

Enrollment at the primary level showed a negative change from 2014 to 2015, despite the fact that the enrollment at the primary level is comparatively higher than that of the other higher levels of school education. The other levels of education, i.e., upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels showed a slight improvement in the enrollment rate during the same period. Gross enrollment ratio in India at different stages of education as a percentage of population in the appropriate age groups over years, i.e. from, 2001 to 2013-14 is shown in the Table 4.1. Enrollment rate at the primary level is comparatively better than secondary and higher secondary levels.

Table 4.1
Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) in India for All Categories of Students

Level/ year	Primary (I-V) 6-10 years			Upper primary (VI-VIII) 11-13 years			Secondary (IX-X) 6-13 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1950-51	60.6	24.8	42.6	20.6	4.6	12.7	46.4	17.7	32.1
1960-61	82.6	41.4	62.4	33.2	11.3	72.5	65.2	30.9	48.7
1970-71	95.5	60.5	78.6	46.5	20.8	33.4	75.5	44.4	61.9
1980-81	95.8	64.1	80.5	54.3	28.6	41.9	82.2	52.1	67.5
1990-91	94.8	71.9	83.8	80.1	51.9	66.7	90.3	65.9	78.6
2000-01	104.9	85.9	95.7	66.7	49.9	58.6	90.3	72.4	81.6
2005-06	112.8	105.8	109.4	75.2	66.4	71.0	98.5	91.0	94.9
2006-07	114.6	108.0	111.4	77.6	69.6	73.8	100.4	93.5	97.1
2007-08	115.3	112.6	114.0	81.5	74.4	78.1	102.4	98.0	100.3
2008-09	114.7	114.0	114.3	82.7	76.6	79.8	102.5	99.6	101.1
2009-10	113.8	113.8	113.8	84.3	79.0	81.7	102.5	100.4	101.5
2010-11	114.9	116.3	115.5	87.5	82.9	85.2	104.5	103.3	103.9
2011-12	105.8	107.1	106.5	82.5	81.4	82.0	97.2	97.6	107.4
2012-13	104.8	107.2	106.0	86.6	84.6	82.5	95.6	98.6	107.0
2013-14	100.2	102.6	101.4	86.3	92.8	89.3	95.1	91.1	107.0
2014-15	98.9	101.4	100.1	87.7	95.3	91.2	94.8	99.2	96.9
2015-16	97.9	100.7	99.2	88.7	97.6	92.8	94.5	99.6	96.9

Source: Educational statistics at a Glance, MHRD, Govt of India, 2018.

But in secondary and higher secondary levels, the enrollment increased considerably from 2001 to 2014-15 than at primary level. Regarding gender, the enrolment rates of female students are higher than that of males at all stages of education except in the years such as 2012-13 and 2013-14. The enrollment of male

students only showed a decrease from 104.90 in 2001 to 98.10 in 2013-14. In between these years there was an increase and decrease in enrollment rates. The male-female differences in enrollment at different educational levels decreased over the years and the difference is much wider in higher secondary classes. The gross enrollment rate in India in various years for all categories of students and at all levels of school education is given in the Table 4.6. The enrollment rate increased considerably from 1950-51 to 2015-16. There are differences in male and female enrollment rate and males are enrolled more than females at all levels of education and in all years. Enrollment rate at primary level are higher than that of secondary and upper primary levels. The gap in male and female enrollment also narrowed during the years. Enrollment rate in the primary level is higher compared to other levels of education. The level-wise enrollment in India at primary, upper primary and secondary levels from 1950-51 to 2015-16 are presented in the Table 4.2 (a).

Table 4.2 (a)
Level wise Enrollment in India

Level/ year	Primary (I-V)			Upper primary (VI-VIII)			Secondary(IX-X)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1950-51	138	54	192	26	5	31	NA	NA	NA
1960-61	236	114	350	51	16	67	NA	NA	NA
1970-71	357	213	570	94	39	133	NA	NA	NA
1980-81	453	285	738	139	68	207	NA	NA	NA
2000-01	640	498	1138	253	175	428	116	74	190
2005-06	705	616	1321	289	233	522	145	105	250
2006-07	711	626	1337	299	246	545	149	110	259
2007-08	711	644	1355	311	262	573	159	123	282
2008-09	706	647	1353	314	270	584	165	130	295
2009-10	697	639	1336	317	278	595	169	138	307
2010-11	701	646	1347	327	292	619	175	143	318
2011-12	726	672	1398	331	299	630	186	155	341
2012-13	696	652	1348	333	317	650	183	163	346
2013-14	686	638	1324	341	323	664	197	176	373
2014-15	676	629	1305	345	327	672	201	182	383
2015-16	669	622	1291	347	329	676	205	186	391

Source: Educational statistics at a Glance, MHRD, Govt of India, 2018

It is clear from the Table 4.2(a) that enrollment at all levels of education for all categories increased tremendously from 1950-51 to 2015-16. The enrollment at the primary level is comparatively higher than the upper primary and secondary levels. It is because of the universal enrollment of students at primary levels, the enrollment is high and as the level changes enrollment falls considerably. The enrollment of upper primary students is comparatively higher than that of secondary level. It is also clear

that the enrollments of male students are greater than that of females. The differences in male and female enrollment rates are different at different levels of education and the male- female differences at all levels narrowed from 1950-51 to 2015-16. Thus it is clear that enrollment of school students as a good indicator of school access considerably falls at higher levels of school education. This is due to so many other factors which are personal or home related. The enrollment at the senior secondary and higher education levels in India in various years is presented in the Table 4.2 (b). The enrollment at the secondary levels is comparatively lower than higher education level. Compared to male enrollment, female enrollment is also low at all levels of education. At higher levels of education also, there are wide difference between male and female enrollment.

Table 4.2 (b)
Level wise Enrollment in India

Level/year	Senior secondary			Higher Education		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1950-51	13	2	15	4	0	4
1960-61	27	7	34	8	2	10
1970-71	57	19	76	26	7	33
1980-81	76	34	110	35	13	48
2000-01	61	38	99	54	32	86
2005-06	78	56	134	88	55	143
2006-07	81	60	141	96	60	156
2007-08	93	70	163	106	66	172
2008-09	95	74	169	112	73	185
2009-10	99	79	178	124	83	207
2010-11	109	86	195	155	120	275
2011-12	116	94	210	162	130	292
2012-13	107	93	200	166	135	301
2013-14	118	105	223	175	148	323
2014-15	124	111	235	185	157	342
2015-16	130	117	247	186	160	346

Source: Educational statistics at a Glance, MHRD, Govt of India, 2018

The enrollment of males were 13 and that of females were 2 in 1950-51 increased to 130 for males and 117 for females in 2015-16 at the senior secondary level. At the higher education level in 1950-51, it was 4 for males and 0 for females, increased to 186 for males and 160 for females in 2015-16. The total enrollment at the senior secondary level was 15 in 1950-51 and increased to 247 in 2015-16. In the case of higher education, it was 4 in 1950-51 and increased to 346 in 2015-16. So it is clear that the increase in enrollment in higher education sector was much wider than that of senior secondary levels.

4.2.2. Gross Attendance Ratio

Gross attendance ratio is the number of students attending a given level of education at any time during the reference academic year, without considering age and expressed as a percentage of the official school age population corresponding to same level of education. The Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) in India at different levels of school education in 1995-96 and 2007-08 is compared in the Table 4.3. There are rural-urban differences, in terms of gross attendance ratio and it is not shown any positive increase during these years. The enrollment at the primary level was 85, upper primary was 65, secondary were 51 and higher secondary was 32 in 1995-96. It increased to 104 at primary level, 84 in upper primary, 70 in secondary and 48 in higher secondary levels.

Table 4.3

Gross Attendance Ratio in India

2014-15									
Class group	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I-V	102	100	101	102	102	102	102	100	101
VI-VIII	91	88	90	93	88	91	92	88	90
IX-X	86	84	85	90	94	92	87	87	87
XI-XII	63	58	61	73	75	74	66	63	65
2017- 18									
Class group	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I-V	101.7	99.9	100.9	102.4	102.0	102.2	101.9	100.4	101.2
VI-VIII	94.8	94.2	94.5	94.3	93.8	94.0	94.7	94.1	94.4
IX-X	85.2	82.3	83.9	93.8	93.7	93.7	87.4	85.1	86.4
XI-XII	66.4	61.1	64.0	80.2	79.2	79.7	70.3	65.9	68.3

Source: NSSO 52nd Round (1995-96) and 64th Round (2007-08)

The Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) in India in 2014-15 and 2017-18 is compared in the Table 4.3. There are rural-urban differences, in terms of gross attendance ratio and it is not shown any positive increase during these years. The gross attendance ratio at the primary level was 101, upper primary was 90, secondary were 87 and higher secondary was 65 in 2014-15. It increased to 101.2 at primary level, 94.4 in upper primary, 86.4 in secondary and 68.3 in higher secondary levels. It is clear that there was not a steady increase in gross attendance ratio in these years.

4.2.3. Net Attendance Ratio

The Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) in India in 2014-15 and 2017-18 is clearly shown in the Table 4.4. Net attendance ratio is the total number of children in the age group of 6-10 who attend school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group. The ratio is used to calculate the number of educated individuals in the same age category. This attendance ratio is needed to understand the nation's educational status as education is one of the important sectors of national economy

Table 4.4
Net Attendance Ratio in India

2014-15									
Class group	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I-V	84	82	83	85	84	85	84	83	84
VI-VIII	64	61	63	67	64	66	64	62	63
IX-X	51	49	50	56	59	58	52	51	52
XI-XII	36	33	35	45	47	46	38	37	38
2017- 18									
Class group	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I-V	86.6	84.8	85.8	87.7	86.2	87.0	86.8	85.1	86.1
VI-VIII	72.1	70.7	71.5	73.5	75.0	74.2	72.5	71.8	72.2
IX-X	56.6	55.2	56.0	61.5	63.7	62.5	57.9	57.3	57.6
XI-XII	40.3	39.2	39.8	53.1	52.3	52.8	43.9	42.7	43.4

Source: NSSO71st Round (2014-15) and 75th Round (2017- 18)

It is shown that there was a steady improvement in net attendance ratio over these years. There are rural-urban differences, male-female differences in terms of net attendance ratio. From 2014-15 to 2017-18 there is tremendous improvement in terms of both area wise and gender wise in net attendance ratio. The Net Attendance Ratio at the primary level was 84, upper primary was 63, secondary were 52 and higher secondary was 38 in 2014-15. It increased to 86.1 at primary level, 72.2 in upper primary, 57.6 in secondary and 43.4 in higher secondary levels in 2017-18. It is clear that there was a steady improvement in net attendance ratio over these years.

Thus it is clear from Table 4.4 that net attendance ratio as an indicator of educational status improved over the years. But it is more in the case of urban areas and in the case of females. It is also to be noted that in 2017-18 compared to previous years, there was a slight change in this trend, i.e. in the same year in urban areas at upper primary and secondary levels of education female net attendance ratio is more

than that of males. It is also regarded as an improvement in educational opportunities. In the same year it is also seen that the male-female differences in net attendance ratio also narrowed considerably indicating the importance of more educational access and equality of opportunities in India.

4.2.4. Age Specific Attendance Ratio

Age-specific attendance ratio in India in various years-a comparison based on various rounds of NSSO is shown in the Table 4.5. The enrollment of a specific single age enrolled, irrespective of the level of education as a percentage of the population of same age is given by the indicator age specific attendance ratio.

Table 4.5
Age- Specific Attendance Ratio in India

1995-96									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6-10	71	58	65	84	82	83	73	63	69
11-13	75	57	67	87	83	85	78	64	72
14-17	54	33	45	66	63	65	57	41	50
18-24	15	4	10	26	20	23	18	8	14
2014-15									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-14	90	88	89	92	91	92	90	89	90
15-19	75	72	73	81	83	82	77	75	76
20-24	32	24	28	40	38	39	35	28	32
0-29	4	2	3	6	3	5	4	2	3
2017- 18									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6-10	95.2	93.5	94.4	97.5	96	96.9	95.8	94.1	95
11-13	94.6	92.8	93.8	96.6	96	96.3	95.2	93.6	94.5
14-17	76.9	74.4	75.8	86.1	86.6	86.3	79.4	77.5	78.5
18-23	28.7	19.9	24.5	41.9	35.4	38.8	32.6	24.6	28.8

Source: NSSO 52nd Round, 71st Round & 75th Rounds.

This ratio is important in the sense that it gives an overall picture about the degree of educational participation of the population of a particular age. There is improvement in terms of this, and there are rural urban differences and male-female differences and different age groups in various years show difference in terms of attendance ratio. The age specific attendance ratio for different age groups improved considerably from 1995-96 to 2017-18. The male female differences also narrowed in all the years but improved significantly in 2017-18. When compared to rural areas, in

urban areas the differences are much lower. Thus it clearly indicates that the participation in the school education sector improved much over the years.

4.3. Drop-out and Gross Enrollment Ratio

The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) or Gross Enrollment Index (GEI) is a statistical measure used in the education sector to determine the number of students enrolled in schools at different levels. The dropout and Gross Enrollment ratio in 2007-16 is given in the Table 4.6.

Table 4.6
Dropout and Gross Enrollment Ratio 2007-16

States	Average Dropout Rate at the primary level		GER Primary Level		GER Upper Primary Level	
	2007-11	2012-16	2007-11	2012-16	2007-11	2012-16
Andhra Pradesh	5.9	5.3	100.9	94.4	79.7	81.0
Bihar	9.7	8.7	128.7	97.9	48.0	82.9
Chattisgarh	6.9	2.9	123.9	105.8	84.2	99.9
Goa	5.1	0.6	61.4	106.7	60.8	105.2
Gujarat	4.2	0.8	107.9	100.3	59.3	91.3
Haryana	5.7	3.2	85.2	98.1	68.0	92.1
Jharkhand	12.0	6.4	152.8	109.6	65.9	92.6
Karnataka	4.0	2.4	107.7	102.3	69.6	91.1
Kerala	0.9	0.0	77.6	96.2	84.8	97.0
Madhya Pradesh	7.8	7.1	141.6	109.7	92.1	97.9
Maharashtra	3.4	0.9	103.3	101.5	87.6	95.9
Odisha	9.7	3.5	115.3	105.8	75.4	87.1
Punjab	3.2	2.2	81.8	107.0	75.9	96.8
Rajasthan	11.6	6.4	117.0	102.7	75.3	84.1
Tamil Nadu	1.1	1.7	118.5	106.0	116.5	97.5
Uttar Pradesh	13.6	8.3	108.5	99.0	53.7	71.9
West Bengal	8.1	3.7	123.1	109.5	79.7	97.6
All States	8.1	4.6	114.9	102.5	73.1	87.7

Source: U- DISE Flash Statistics, Various Years, MHRD, Govt. of India

The average dropout rates and Gross Enrollment Ratio in different states help to reveal the status of elementary education in India. Different states in India shows differences with respect to average dropout rate at primary level, GER at primary level and upper primary level. The average dropout rate at the primary level from 2007-2011 to 2012-16 shows that the dropout rate of all states except Tamil Nadu, i.e. from 1.1 per cent to 1.7 per cent decreased considerably during the same period. The dropout rate was highest in Uttar Pradesh (13.6), Jharkhand (12.0) and Rajasthan (11.6) in 2007-11. Kerala (0.0), Goa (0.6) and Gujarat (0.8) recorded low dropout rates in 2012-16. GER at the primary level from 2007-11 to 2012-16 also showed a negative trend except some states like Goa, Haryana, Kerala and Punjab. Regarding

GER at upper primary level all states have shown a positive increase from 2007-11 to 2012-16.

4.4. Public Expenditure on Education of Major States in India

The ranking of the States by Per Capita Education Expenditure and Education Empowerment Index is shown in the Table 4.7. The responsibility of the central and state governments in increasing the expenses to education is on the rise nowadays. Financing of education in India recently is at crossroads. The quantum of public expenditure used by the union government is increasing and efforts are made to utilize it for the educational programmes and policies. Education policies of the government are determined at the national level than state levels as was originally envisaged in the constitution (Mukherjee, 2007).

Table 4.7

Ranking of States by Per-Capita Education Expenditure & Education Empowerment Index

States	Per child Education Expenditure (Rs)	Education & Empowerment Index
Himachal Pradesh	19443	0.82
Kerala	12925	0.98
Madhya Pradesh	6988	0.32
Maharashtra	11136	0.55
Odisha	8407	0.48
Rajasthan	7761	0.17
All- India		0.47

Source: Economic Survey, various years

In fact, there are differences in terms of expenditure incurred on education by different state governments and rural-urban differences also. The amount spent per student varied across states and is also different at various levels of school education. Education Empowerment Index (EEI) is a wider term encompassing equal opportunities, gender equality, fairer competition and equitable learning outcomes. The school education expenditure of the states was correlated with the Education and Empowerment Index and helps to understand the expenditures in relation with education expenditure. The per-child expenditure is highest in Himachal Pradesh, i.e. Rs.19443 and lowest in Rajasthan, Rs.7761.

Regarding the Education & Empowerment Index, Kerala tops high, 0.98 and Rajasthan with 0.17. Thus per child expenditure is closely related to education and empowerment index. The education inputs are the means used in an education system to achieve education objectives. It includes a wider area covering number of teachers,

school facilities, teaching materials supplied and the cost and level of financial resources used for education. Educational inputs of elementary schools in India from 2007-16 is shown in the Table 4.8. The percentage of government schools in total schools of all states except West Bengal (83.3% to 86.9%) decreased over the time period. This shows that the percentage of government schools in India is not increasing year by year.

Table 4.8
Educational Inputs of Elementary Schools in India

States	% of Government Schools in total schools		% Schools having girl's toilet in school		% schools having computer in school	
	2007-11	2012-16	2007-11	2012-16	2007-11	2012-16
Andhra Pradesh	77.8	72.8	87.6	91.4	22.4	28.5
Bihar	98.9	93.5	88.1	93.1	1.2	4.4
Chattisgarh	91.1	88.7	89.7	95.9	6.8	9.1
Goa	72.5	64.3	97.6	99.0	30.9	38.9
Gujarat	84.3	78.6	91.5	99.9	37.3	70.4
Haryana	81.3	67.9	97.3	99.8	26.1	43.1
Jharkhand	94.8	86.6	77.0	91.5	6.1	8.8
Karnataka	80.0	74.1	81.4	99.7	17.4	31.8
Kerala	40.4	30.2	98.1	98.5	78.4	91.7
Madhya Pradesh	82.7	80.0	91.6	96.6	11.2	13.1
Maharashtra	71.3	70.1	89.2	98.3	37.4	50.8
Odisha	90.8	86.1	86.0	96.7	8.6	11.3
Punjab	89.1	70.2	98.3	99.9	34.4	51.0
Rajasthan	75.5	68.5	90.7	96.0	13.5	24.4
Tamil Nadu	66.0	65.8	100.0	99.8	32.9	54.3
Uttar Pradesh	75.4	67.3	97.9	98.4	4.4	10.9
West Bengal	83.3	86.9	86.3	97.7	6.5	10.8
All States	80.0	75.4	88.9	95.5	15.4	23.4

Source: U- DISE Flash Statistics, Various Years, MHRD, Govt. of India

The percentage of schools having girl's toilet also increased over these years in all states. The percentage of schools having computer facilities also increased. Thus it is clear that the basic facilities or educational inputs at the elementary level increased over these years showing the betterment of school educational infrastructure in the different states of India.

4.5. Household Expenditure in Major States of India

Household investment in education is also known as the investment of individuals or parents to the education of their children. It is also known as private spending or expenditure on education. As public investment in education provides educational institutions, private investment in education only provides its utilization. Both investments are inter related and inter dependent with each other in the sense that in the absence of one leads to the underutilization of resources in the education sector (Nair, 2004). There are rural urban differences, state wise differences in terms of household expenditure on education.

4.5.1 Urban-Household Expenditure

There are differences in terms of urban household expenditure on education in India. There are states spending more on education and states with least spending on education. Haryana (Rs.267), Andhra Pradesh (Rs.231), Kerala (Rs.226), Karnataka (Rs.218) and Punjab (Rs.205) are the top five urban states in India that spend more on education. Gujarat (Rs.177), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.165), Tamil Nadu (Rs.161), Assam (Rs.157) and Bihar (Rs.132) are the lowest spending states (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9
Household Expenditure on Education of Different States in India

Top 5 Indian urban states	Average monthly Spending per person	Bottom 5 Indian urban States	Average monthly Spending per person
Haryana	267	Gujarat	177
Andhra Pradesh	231	Madhya Pradesh	165
Kerala	226	Tamil Nadu	161
Karnataka	218	Assam	157
Punjab	205	Bihar	132

Source: NSS 71st Round (2014), NSS KI (71/25.2)

There are huge differences between the most spending urban state per person (Haryana-Rs.267) and lowest urban spending state in terms of household expenditure on education, i.e. Bihar (Rs.132). This clearly shows the state wise disparity exists in terms of average household spending per person.

4.5.2. Rural-Household Expenditure

There are differences in terms of rural household expenditure on education in India. The rural household expenditure on education of different states is shown in the Table 4.10. There are states spending more on education and states with least spending on education. In the case of rural household expenditure on education Andhra Pradesh spends most, Rs.244 per person which is lower than Haryana (Rs. 267), the top spending urban state in India. It is followed by Kerala (Rs.208), Tamil Nadu (Rs.206), Maharashtra (Rs.191) and Punjab (Rs.188).

This clearly indicates the rural and urban differences in average spending per person on education exist in India. In the case of rural household expenditure that spent least on education is Uttar Pradesh (Rs.130) followed by Orissa (Rs.143), Assam (Rs.148), Bihar (Rs.152) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs.155). The annual and average monthly household expenditure on education of different states in India is given in the Table 4.11. In the case of annual total household sector spending on education Uttar Pradesh (Rs.248), Maharashtra (Rs.174) and Andhra Pradesh

(Rs.128) spend most and Kerala (Rs.65) and Haryana (Rs.63) spend least on education. In the case of average monthly spending on education per household Delhi (Rs.1308) tops the position followed by Haryana (Rs.1104) and Punjab (Rs.934).

Table 4.10
Household Expenditure on Education of Different States in India

States	Spending per person	States	Spending per person
Andhra Pradesh	244	Madhya Pradesh	155
Kerala	208	Bihar	152
Tamil Nadu	206	Assam	148
Maharashtra	191	Orissa	143
Punjab	188	Uttar Pradesh	130

Source: NSS 71st Round (2014), NSS KI (71/25.2):

States like Rajasthan (Rs.571), Gujarat (Rs.577) and Himachal Pradesh (Rs.597) spend very low amount on education. The difference is large in terms of household spending on education with respect to annual household spending and average monthly spending.

Table 4.11
Annual and Average Monthly Household Expenditure on Education in India

States	spending on education	States	spending on education
Uttar Pradesh	248	Delhi	1308
Maharashtra	174	Haryana	1104
Andhra Pradesh	128	Punjab	934
Tamil Nadu	99	Jammu& Kashmir	681
Rajasthan	85	Kerala	653
West Bengal	83	Maharashtra	624
Gujarat	82	Uttar Pradesh	615
Karnataka	78	Himachal Pradesh	597
Haryana	63	Gujarat	577
Kerala	65	Rajasthan	571
All- India	1500	All- India	519

Source: NSS 71st Round (2014), NSS KI (71/25.2):

Thus it is clear from the state wise analysis of household expenditure on education in India that states differ in terms of expenditure on education and among them there are also wide rural and urban differences.